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## NORTH AMERICA

*Corn Among the Indians of the Upper Missouri.* GEORGE F. WILL and GEORGE E. HYDE. The William Harvey Miner Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., 1917.

The study of Indian corn, that most prolific of the grains, has been much forwarded by the publication of this little book which treats of corn among the Upper Missouri Indians. We have now authoritative data on corn of the Upper Missouri Indians and of the Iroquois Indians and there remain to be presented equally intensive studies of the corn of the Pueblo region. The authors have interestingly reconstructed from literature, from information of the living and by their own experiments the various aspects of the subject treated in the book under the chapter headings: History of the Upper Missouri Indians, planting and cultivation, harvest, corn as food, corn as an article of trade, the sacred character of corn, corn ceremonies, and varieties of corn. The number of tribal corns awaiting discovery so long after the decay of the American aborigines strikes one with surprise. The act of preservation of the favorite tribal varieties suited by long adaptation to the environment and through customary use to the needs of the people for food ceremony, etc., shows how intimately the Indians were tied to this culture plant. The authors and others are to be congratulated on their discoveries in this field. They have brought to light much that was believed to have been irrevocably lost. The book gives a fascinating history of maize which serves to enlighten the general reader, the student of material culture and the farmers who seek to improve the quality of their corn crop. The basis of improvement of corn as to the varieties suitable and most prolific for certain localities and uses are the old Indian stocks developed in environments which have become their own. The practical reactions of scientific investigation are well illustrated in this work in which it is shown that the breeding and crossing of native corns has been of immense value to modern agriculture. The book is well illustrated and is an example of the excellent work of the Torch Press.

WALTER HOUGH

*Susquehanna Archaeological Expedition. Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.* Harrisburg, 1918. Pp. 117-151.

As one of the two joint-leaders of the Susquehanna River Archaeological Expedition of 1916, the writer is placed in a somewhat difficult position in reviewing the reports rendered the Pennsylvania Historical

Commission by Messrs. Moorehead and Donehoo, yet he finds that so many of the points raised by these two students of archaeology coincide so well with his own beliefs and theories that he is able to endorse most of their statements *in toto*.

The report is in two parts, the first of which is entitled "A Brief Summary of the Archaeology of the Susquehanna" by Warren K. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead has given a short sketch of the history of the expedition, the expense of which, he omits to state, was largely borne by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

The finds along the river show the presence of two distinct cultures, an older Algonkian culture, the remains of which were found in sparse numbers from the source to the mouth of the river, and a later Iroquoian type occurring in specialized localities. Of the two cultures the second is the most important and interesting, as it relates to the hitherto scientifically unknown Andaste or Susquehannock, a southern branch of Iroquois. A large cemetery of these people was found near the mouth of the Chemung river, near Athens, Pa., in which 57 skeletons were discovered. With the skeletons were whole and broken pottery vessels, native clay pipes, triangular arrowheads of stone, and a few trade articles showing that these people had had slight early contact with the whites. The objects were of pure Iroquoian type, though slightly different from the known remains of the Five Nations, resembling more closely the Erie forms.

Nearer the Pennsylvania-Maryland border further Andaste sites were located, which yielded specimens of the same nature as those discovered near Athens, but mixed with them were a large proportion of Algonkian remains. It is a historic fact, however, that certain of the Algonkian tribes were colonized on these sites with the Andaste.

The second paper is entitled "The Susquehanna Archaeological Expedition" by the Rev. G. P. Donehoo. Mr. Donehoo also gives some account of the itinerary of the party, but goes further into the theoretical side of the work. The writer has no fault to find with Mr. Donehoo's deductions, although he disagrees with some minor details. Mr. Donehoo justly remarks in concluding:

No state in the Union affords a larger field than Pennsylvania for investigation of aboriginal occupation, and yet, less has been done in this state than in almost any other in the entire Union. Your secretary earnestly hopes that the work of this expedition may be only the beginning of such work in this state.

Mr. Donehoo's appeal is just, and well worthy of attention; here lies a large field for eastern archaeological research.

ALANSON SKINNER